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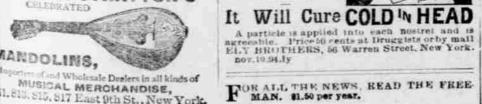
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A PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Fertility and Beauty of Strawberry Point, Alaska.

The Best Place in the Northwestern Territory for Agricultural Pursuits-A Perfect Wilderness of Plants and Grasses.

The season that is just finished has een the most profitable in the matter of tourists as well as gold miners that Alaska has ever had. Now that it is over, and the regular inhabitants of the territory have had a chance to think about it a little, they are beginning to talk about the great things in store for hem. Alaska is gorgeous in summer. Nowhere else in the world is there such scenery as along the island-dotted channel from Port Townsend to Juneau. Not only is nature dressed in her best to receive the tourists who are going there in ever-increasing throngs, but the inhabitants also get on their good clothes and their good behavior, and for four or five months the whole territory is arrayed in its Sunday best. But this good clothes exhibition comes only in streaks. It occurs for about two days of each week, when the steamer from "down below" is in. The tourists come and go with the steamers, and rarely stay over from one boat to another. As the steamers lie in each port only a day or less, the tourists have not much chance to make a lasting impression. Now, however, there is likely to be a change. Juneau men are nothing if they are not hustlers, and with the recollection of this season's profits and possibilities they are erranging to put up a big hotel on Strawberry Point, at the entrance to Glacier bay, in southeastern Alaska.

Strawberry Point is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in all Alaska. It lies between Juneau and Sitka at the entrance to Glacier bay, It is a glacial moraine, which extends out into icy straits about ten miles from the mainland, and separates the entrance to Glacier bay on the east from the little narrow strait between Pleasant island and the mainland on the west. The moraine has an elevation of from 50 to 100 feet above high tide, and contains hundreds of acres of fertile level land. If there is a place in the territory where agricultural pursuits can be carried on it is at Strawberry Point. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and the benches are mostly free from the marshy ground which characterizes most of the level land along the coast in southeastern Alaska. The whole peninsula is covered with a lux urious growth of blue joint and other grasses, and many acres of it are dotted with the strawberry plants which give the point its name. They are so thick that when they are in blosson in the early summer the land resemble New York farmer's field of daisies

and in September, when the berries

ripen, they fairly make the ground The climate of Strawberry Point is much pleasanter than at most other places in Alaska. At Sitka, for instance. the average is 220 days of rain, snow or fog in a year. Juneau is about as bad it never gets very cold because of the influences of the warm Japan current. but there are very few days of clear skies and bright supshine. But a Strawberry Point the precipitation of rain in summer, and the correspond ing fall of snow in winter, are much les than at Juneau. This is because acros the bay in the west the lofty Fair weather range lowers like an army o giant sentinels stationed there to proect this little garden spot from the erritly icy winds that would sweet cross from the Pacific if these moun ains did not hold them back. The tainfalls in summer are like those of the interior, and not like the long steady drizzles and downpours of Sitk: and Juneau, Strawberry Point is probably the only place in Alaska where the ightning plays and the thunder roar in a typical summer shower. In place, on the benches there are bunches of oung cedar and spruce, with occasion al thickets of alders, but most of the

ground is clear and rolling. The grandest scenery in Alaska is or dew from Strawberry Point. Besides the giants of the Fairweather range there are the great see cathedrals of he Muir and Pacific glaciers, which loom up 20 miles away and send off : continuous procession of tremendant icebergs, which pass down by the point like a great fleet of white war ships in review. The waters about the point teem with fish, and there is game a plenty in the near-by woods. Alreadthe enthusiastic Juneau men are plan ning their summer hotel and calling Strawberry Point the "Saratoga of the Northwest,"-N. Y. Sun.

Muscles in Bike Work. It is strange that so many people should seem to think that bicycling decelops only the muscles of the legriticisms of this kind, however, are usually heard from those who have not tried this most fascinating means of recreation and exercise. Experience has proved that bieveling brings into play and develops all the important muscles which help to build up the physical structure. Of course the legs receive the greatest amount of exercise, but the use of the arms, back and chest is very important. When a steep incline is encountered the legs alone would be unable to supply sufficient propulsive.power. The handle bars must be firmly grasped, and the strain on them is very great; in fact they might

that must be put forth by the arms Coldest Winter in New England. The most memorable winter in New England of which we have a clear record was that of 1740-41, says a correspondent of the Stonington (Conn.) Mirror. Then people passed and repassed from Providence to Newport on the ice, and from the shores of Connecticut to Montank Point. One record says that a man drove a horse and sleigh from Hurlgate, near New York, to Cape Cod. A sleighing party went from Norwich to Fisher's island on the ice the same year. In the winter of 1857 the boats en route for New York were icebound near Hart's island for 19 days, and for three weeks the mercury kept in the neighborhood of zero.

be broken if at all defective, which

gives a faint idea of the great strength

ANTARCTIC POSSIBILITIES.

Explorer Borchgrevink Thinks There May Be a Future for Commerce There. The recent antarctic expedition was a commercial one, and commercially it was a failure, because we did not find the right whale, so valuable for its whalebone. The Antarctic was fitted out for the hunt of that particular kind of whale; nevertheless, I have no doubt that the commercial result of the expedition would have been much bet-

ter had we worked under more favorable auspices. t do not by any means consider the fact of our not having met with the right whale in those seas as conclusive proof of their nonexistence in the bay at Victoria Land. The Antarctic found the right whale at Campbell island in the winter time; the boats fastened to five of them, of which, however, only one was caught. Now, to me it does not seem improbable that these whales go south to the bay of Victoria Land, where Ross saw them, in the summer, and then return north in the winter It would seem incredible that a man of Sir James Ross' standing, supported as he was by able scientists and experienced whalers, should have made a grave error when he said that this valuable whale was to be found in large numbers in these southern lati-

tudes. The difference in the appearance of the blue whale, as we found it there, and the right whale, in the method of spouting, is so striking that even the most casual observer could not easily be deceived. Very possibly, had we penetrated farther into the large open bay discovered by Ross in the vicinity of the volcano peaks Erebus and Terror, we, too, would have found the right whale in great numbers. We saw very many blue whales, but had not the appliances to take them.

As I remarked at the international geographical congress, we found few seals. They increased, however, in number as we worked eastward, and seemed afraid of the land. All of the seals that we met on the shore showed much uncasiness and speedily made for the water, a fact which strengthened my belief in the existence of a large enemy of the seal on the continent. I do not doubt that the seals congregate together in larger numbers at some places on the bay.

I consider the guano beds which we discovered of great commercial importance, and they ought to be well worth the attention of enterprising business men. The specimen which I brought back with me contains a large percentage of ammonia.

Furthermore, from the analysis of the specimen of rock which I brought back with me, the possible and probable presence of valuable minerals on the continent is proved, although the lava and the volcanic aspect of the coast line do not speak favorably for the presence of cheavy metals near the surface.-C. E. Borchgrevink, in Cen-

HOW LIGHTNING KILLS. It Is the "Up Stroke" That Is Always

the Most Fatal. A new theory as to how lightning kills, but one which may well be held in abeyance until a clearer solution of it can be presented, is just now being urged by the scientists, says the St. Louis Republic. According to this new-fangled idea, a person is never "struck" by lightning at all-that is in the general sense of the word quoted. The new theory is the result of deductions that have been made along the following lines: All life is electric. In the human body the stomach is the cenerator and the brain the battery. When a person is killed by lightning he is not "struck" at all, but dies because of a sudden loss of electric power which had been impelling his physical engine. The loss of this vital fluid, if such it may be called, is brought about in this manner: A thunderstorm is passing over. It is charged with positive electricity and the earth beneath is charged negatively. The human electric battery is between. If the cloud is charged heavily enough it saps the negative electricity from the earth, using the human being as a conductor, and finally leaves him lifeless by taking his electricity with that from the earth This theory is in line with that which originated a few years ago and which was to the effect that it was the "up stroke" that kills,

POTATOES WERE EXPENSIVE. Big Bills Follow a Husband's Scheme to

Hide Cost of Cigars.

One of the funniest things that have occurred in Joliet during the present year, says the Joliet (Ill.) Republican. was the mishap of a gentleman who formerly lived on the west side, but is now a resident of the city, and whose wife ran the store bill and looked after the household expenses. He was in the habit, by agreement with his grocer, of having his eigars and occasionally goods that were not exactly eigars charged up as potatoes. One evil day his wife took her pencil and began to reckon up the accounts. She finally found that the family had eaten over three car loads of potatoes in less than a year, and she just didn't believe that the account was correct. The smoker and the smoker's grocer were between the upper and the nether millstone for several days, and it was doubtful who would be pulverized the finest, but finally an explanation was made that mollified the wife, even if it didn't satisfy her as to the correctness of the grocer's charge for potatoes.

Can't See the Joke. Here is the serious manner in which a big London daily and a sedate London magistrate treated an old-time Ameri can joke: "A strange society was brought to light during the hearing of a case before the Thames magistrate. Several men were charged with stealing a watch from a sailor and were all discharged except Alexander Fullerton, on whom were found a post office savings bank book for £49 and a card of membership with a curious title. It bore the following inscription: 'National Liars' association. Having been a member of the above association, and finding you a bigger liar than myself, I must congratulate you on relieving me of this card.' It must be gratifying to the East End community, as well as a tribute to Fullerton's own abilities, that he found no one worthy of relieving him of the card. The magistrate remanded him for inquiries."

VOLAPUK HAS A RIVAL. Esperanto Is the Name of This New Uni-

versal Language. Esperanto is not the name of a new liquor or of a new appetizer, nor that of a comic song but it is the name of an artificial language, which is fast gaining adherents in France, and that is already able to boast of many folowers in Europe, the United States, and even in some parts of Africa.

Among those most proficient in the language is a Frenchman, bearing the pristocratic name of D'Eyssautier. He says that Esperanto is by no means a new language, nor even a recent discovery. This international language has been in existence nearly ten years, and there are at least 10,000 adherents in different parts of the world.

The author or originator of Esperan to is a Russian gentleman, Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw. He says that one may learn its grammar in an hour, and all its vocabulary of words in a few days. The official organ of the language, the Esperantisto, is utterly opposed to the Volapuk organ, for it has literary tendencies.

The fact is, Esperanto hopes to dethrone Volapuk altogether, Verses may be written in it, and translations of the Iliad and Hamlet have been published.

Like all artificial universal languages, the roots of Esperanto are derived from the best known of modern tongues-English, French and German -these offering the least difficulty to

CLEVER SHAMMING. Paris Housekeepers Will Now Look Askance

at Sanitary Experts. One of the "knights of industry" who abound in Paris accomplished a very sharp theft recently, says a Paris letter. He walked around to a newlyconst. ucted bouse on the Boulevard Henri Quatre, which had lately received some tenants, and pompously represented himself as the special architect of the board of health, sent to inspect the sanitary arrangements of the new dwellings. The concierge, deeply impressed by the grand appearance of the man, and believing in his official character, admitted him to the rooms of one of the tenants, who happened to be connected with the Lyons railway. The occupant of the flat was out, as the sham architect took care to ascertain beforehand.

The sharper sent the innocent concierge downstairs for a measuring rod. and immediately set to work to force open a safe, whence he took a packet of railway shares and City of Paris bonds, amounting in value to over £300. The safe was firmly closed before the return of the concierge, who, suspecting nothing, accompanied the sharper around the apartment. After the sham architect had finished his tour of inspection, he politely departed. When the official of the Lyons company came home at noon he discovered his loss, and entered into immediate communication with the police, who are now looking for the sham architeet.

THIS IS A BIG COUNTRY.

If You Don't Believe It Listen to This Man's Remarks. "Few Americans appreciate the vast extent of our national domain," said Col. Charles C. Moffert, of Denver, to the Buffalo Courier. "I firmly believe that some day in the near future we !! have air lines of transportation between all points-either up in the air or otherwise. I'm bound for New York, and I'd save 12 hours' travel if I could trave in a straight line from Denver to Nev York. For instance, the air line between Chicago and New York is 70 miles: by rail it is 961 miles. From Buf falo to New York it is 295 miles in an a line, 422 miles by rail. Why, our coun try is so great that the public land here exceed in the number of squarmiles the whole of Russia in Europe The state of Texas is much larger than Austria, Germany or France; New Mexico is larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales combined; Montana is larger than Norway; Missouri is larger than Turkey in Europe, Kentucky is larger than Portugal, West Vir ginia is larger than Greece, Arizona is as large as Italy, Indiana is twice as large as Switzerland, and Wyoming and Oregon are as large as Spain. In th event of a successful war of conquest with Great Britain, or by annexation if the United States should become possessed of Canada, it would add 3,294,31 square miles of territory to the great republic, and our total area would then be 6,807,371 square miles. We would still be one-third smaller than the Russian empire, and one-third larger than the Chinese empire."

PRETTY WOMEN "BUYERS."

Employed by Shrewd Merchants with Never-Failing Grand Results. "What won't merchants nowadays do in order to gain a business advantage?" asked the drummer from Ohio, who then, says the Buffalo Express, partially answered his own question by saying: "I went into a big department store in Philadelphia last week. I found that the buyer for my line of goods was a woman, a mighty handsome woman. I made an appointment with her for the next morning. When I arrived with my samples, I found half a dozen salesmen ahead of me, and had to wait my turn. The buyer was busy just then with a fellow who sold cheap jewelry. He was a susceptible youth, and the girl was stringing him for all he was worth You'd have sworn that she was in love with him. She called him by his first name, leaned her head confidingly against his as they looked over the samples and insisted upon pinning the goods into his scarf and shirt front to see how they would look. As a result, she bought all she wanted for a song. That young fellow's employers are probably wondering yet how he came to

sell so cheap." Pie Crust. If you wish your pie-crust to be very nice, fold it, lay it on a plate, and stand in the refrigerator over night. This will improve a good plain paste so that it it almost as flaky as a puff paste. In sealing a pie moisten the inside, but not on the edge, with a pastry-brush dipped in water or the white of an egg. Put the upper crust in place and press the two together with the thumb dipped in flour. Press together, but not on the exact edge, or the pastry will not rise.-N. Y. Post.

MAN AT THE WHEEL.

Some of the Ingenious Devices for Navigating a Great Steamer. Let us spend an hour with Capt. Randall, of the American .iner St. Louis, on the bridge in midocean. He first takes es into the wheelhouse. It is a room ten feet wide with a curved front. A theel about three feet in diameter is placed in the center of the room, and you are surprised to see that the quartermaster keeps turning it almost constantly. You have always thought that he had simply to keep his eye on the

floating compass in the box directly in front of him and hold the ship steady on her course. As you look at the compass you see the ship veering now this way and now that, as she rolls and plunges, or as one screw turns faster than the other, and thus pulls the ship around. It is hard to make two independent screws go exactly at the same speed, and so this man at the wheel is busy all the time turning the ship straight. He has to fight the waves and the screws and the winds at the same time, and he is a busy man.

This steering wheel controls the ship by means of a small column of oil in a little tube. By turning the wheel this way or that the oil in the tube is forced ur and down, and that opens or closes certain valves in the steam-steering gear 400 feet away, and the rudder is turned as easily as if a child had done it. In most steamships the steamsteering gear is controlled by hydraulic power-that is by water-but the use of a column of oil is an improvement.

As you look about you see fastened to the cornice directly in front of the wheelman a little scale in black with white lines marked off on it. There is a dial on it, and as the ship rolls you see that this is a device to mark the degree of the roll. You may notice that it takes about a second for every degree or a roll. On each side of the room is another long black gauge, and the dials point to cerain figures, generally between 90 and 95. These dials are little electrical devices, showing exactly how many revolutions the screws are making. The captain at a glance knows what is going on in the engine-rooms.

Over in the corner of the room is another curious electrical device. It is a little box with a clock in it. The can tain tells you it is the machine that controls the whistle in time of fog. The law requires a long blast of the whistle at such times every two minutes. By pressing a button on this little clock apparatus, and by setting the clock in a certain manner, the whistle is blown automatically for seven seconds every minute. There can be no error of man in that work. Just as sure as every minute comes around that whistle will blow seven scouds. Under the old way, when a man pulled the whistle cord, there was no exactness in the work. When the fog is over the button is released and the whistle stops.-Harper's Round Table.

ROMEO AND JULIET AGAIN. A Montague-Capulet Love Tragedy in Real

Life in Austria. An extraordinary love tragedy, recalling the story of Romeo and Juliet, is reported from Altfoldt, Irma, says a Vienna letter to the London News. Some time ago the daughter of a highly respected family made the acquaintance of an employe of the local administration, whose uncle is one of the princes of the Hungarian church. The two fell deeply in love and often met by stealth, as the young man's parents could not forget a lawsuit they had had with the girl's family and which was decided against them. The girl's father, who was once a millionaire, but whom speculation had reduced, tried to persuade his daughter to marry a rich land owner who was anxious to make her his wife. The young man succeeded, however, in getting a dis-

pensation through his clerical uncle and a secret marriage was performed. The girl's parents again made a violent scene to induce her to marry the land owner. She took their words so much to heart that she took a large dose of opium and next morning was found unconscious in her bed. The young husband, hearing the news, ran to the house and in the general confusion entered the room. Seeing her pale and motionless and believing her to be dead, he blew his brains out with a revolver he had brought with him. The report awoke the young woman, whom the opium had held in a trance. When she saw her lover lifeless on the ground near her she took the revolver from his dead hand and shot herself.

QUEEN AND THE "ORB." How the Brave Girl Suffered Silently at the Coronation.

In the coronation the ceremonies lasted more than four hours, and through out the queen played her part with wonderful composure. Care, says a writer in the Westminster Budget, had been taken to provide a crown suitable for her small head, but no one had thought about reducing the size of the orb which she was required to carry in her tiny hand.

"What am I to do with it?" she asked in concern. "Carry it, your majesty," replied

Lord John Thynne.

"Am I? It is very heavy," the queen answered in a tone of amazement. However, it was too late to protest, and she obeyed the exigencies of the situation A worse mistake had been made with regard to the ruby coronation ring. The jeweler had made it to fit her maiesty's little finger, whereas the archbishop declared that according to the rubric it must be put upon the larger finger, and accordingly forced it into that position. The queen bore her painfully swelling finger with the same heroism that she carried the weighty orb. Afterward the finger was so much excellen that it had to be butbod in ice

water before the ring could be drawn

off. Vitality of Disease Germs. During the summer of 1894 the noted bacteriologists of Europe, Koch, of Germany, Pasteur, of France, Ewart, of Scotland, and Carpenter, of England, made experiments on the vitality of the germ which causes splenic fever in animals. The facts thus deduced prove that earth worms may bring up the germs from places where such animals have been buried after a lapse of 20 years, and that the dried and pulverized blood of such diseased animals will produce the disease after 50 years.

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SCHEMES TO WIN AT POKER. Devices That While Not Open Cheating

Are Quite as Bad. There are more simple ways than one to win at a game of poker, without openly cheating, as is evidenced by a couple of young men who belonged to a poker club recently broken up and who played the game to win. They had various schemes, the first being as follows: They would go into a game with plenty of money, begged or borrowed if necessary; they would play in every good-sized stake and let the small ones alone; they would begin to bet, each

raising the other and their companions at the table, irrespective of the size of hands; whether the others held enormous hands or not they were bound to go out in time, and then the partners would divide the spoils, in this way managing to turn many an honest-or dishonest-penny, as the opinion may be. The second game was not so fair says the Syracuse Post. The two conspirators sat next to one another. They would look into one another's hand, and the lowest man would drop out at the appropriate time. Then he would take every occasion to look into the other's hands. If they were higher than his companion's he would nudge the companion and the latter would drop out; otherwise he would re-

way robbery on their part. ORDERED A TIN PETTICOAT. The Pope Insisted That a Nude Statue Be

main with the certainty of winning

the money. The two rogues had nu-

merousotherways of beating the game,

but these were the plain, unvarnished

foundations for many a case of high-

Draped. One of the most curious instances of the struggle between art and propricty is shown in St. Peter's. The writer, says the Troy Press, was rambling through the great cathedral one day when he suddenly came upon an enormity. It was the superbly sculptured form of a beautiful woman, the head, hands, neck, ankles and feet separate masterworks of art. The word separate is used advicedly, for the terso and legs were modestly hidden under a tin petticoat painted to represent marble, but so ill in color and drapery line that the entire statue seemed disjointed and at war in its component paris, "Si signor," said the guide, apologetically. "It is the impossible. Very true. But what can be helped? The sculptor he make beautiful model nude. It will not do. It is on the pape's tomb. The pope, he comes to see his tomb two, three hundred years ago. He say no. We will not have such thing. He tell the sculptor to put on the drapery. The artist, he say no- it is impossible. Then the pope call a workman and be say-put on the clothes on the figure. The workman not an artist, only a workman. He put on the tin pettiesat and paint it. The pope satisfied. He die and is buried in the tomb. Put everybody wonder two, three hundred years at the agure,"

THE BLENHEIM SPANIEL. Most Loyable of the Four-Footed Pets of Womankind.

Of all the pets of womankind, babies alone excepted, there is nothing more lovable than the tiny Blenheim spaniel, says an exchange.

Why this breed of dogs have the name of the palace of the duke of Marlborough no one seems to know. The story goes, however, that the first duke had the breed, and that, on a friend's requesting a puppy, he refused to part with one, but, at the same time, took two or three blind whelps and threw them to tame eagles.

But in the year 1800 his grace, the duke of Marlborough, was reputed to possess the smallest and best breed of cockers (woodcock spaniels) in Britain. They were invariably red and white, with very long cars, short noses, and black eyes. They were evidently the ancestors of the present Bleaheims, which are still bred by the keepers of the lodges at Blenheim and some of the

inhabitants of Woodstock. But there is little doubt that they have been crossed with the pug to give them the very short snub noses which they now possess. Moreover, the breed has become very deficate and difficult to rear. They suffer from brain disease, and are more likely than any other dog to die in puppyhood, "idstone," the celebrated writer on dogs, remembers the time when the Elenheims were mainly bred in the vicinity of the palace. He suggests as a probable original of the Blenheim the Japanese toy spaniel. The surmise seems very prob-

LIVED HIS LIFE ALONE. Spent Years at a Hotel Without Speaking to Anyone.

A year or two ago a well-to-do gentle

man died in a New York hotel. He had lived in the hostelry for years, and yet not a soul knew him personally or anything about him beyond the fact that he paid his bills promptly and regular ly. He chose to make no acquaintances, says the New York Advertiser, and was satisfied to appear to the hotel manager as "No. 61, K." or by whatever number his room designated. The botel management had changed several times, but he lived on there, a calm, unruilled existence. As a guest such a man is a jewel, and, as may reasonably be supposed, he was not likely to be harrassed by unnecessary attentions. When he died and it was found that he was a gentleman of independent fortune-the newspapers, of course, making the discovery -some people marveled for a day or two, and then forgot him. I recall the incident now only to illustrate that in a great city like this what appears to be the most public life may in reality be the most exclusive,

How and Why It Rains. Rain is the accumulation of the tiny particles of the vapor of the atmosphere into drops. These drops, first small of size, attract others of their kind and become drops of such magnitude that they fall to the earth because of their weight. There is a limit to the quantity of water which the air is capable of absorbing and retaining as invisible vapor. Warm air is able to hold more than cold air. Hence, when the air which is saturated with moisture becomes cold for any reason whatever, it can no longer retain its moisfure. A portion must, under such condition, accumulate into drops. These fall to the earth in the shape of rain.

SIMPLE SAVAGES.

How They Bunkoed a Whisky Pirate Out of a Sloop Loaded with Liquor.

The Indians of the west coast of Vanveryer island have adorsted a nevel and lecidedly effective method of dealing with white whisky pirates who freuent their villages, as James Johnson, of Victoria, formerly master of the scaling schooner Kilmany, knows to his cost, remarks the San Francisco Examiner. He has come to the conclusion that there was big money for the man who made a systematic tour of the west coast with bottled samples of gin and whisky.

Accordingly be purchased a small trading sloop, loaded her with a cargo of stimulants, and sailed for Barelay sound some time ago. There, for a few days, he did a rushing business retailing his low grade intoxicants at five to ten dollars per bottle. The Indians knew they were being robbed and remonstrated, but no reduction in

the price was made. Then they held a council and a great plan was evolved. The aid of the Indan police was secured, and while the master of the sloop slumbered he was surrounded, made prisoner, handcuffed, and led in triumph to the village. In vain he pleaded for release, He was told be would be held until the coming of the police patrol and then delivered to the officers for supplying liquor to Indians. This meant a fine of at least \$200 and the confiscation of his craft, so be determined to suggest terms, and his offer of the sloop and its cargo for his freedom was quickly accepted. The cargo was consumed in a single night by the dusky diplomats in celebrating the success of their Napoleonic stroke of generalship.

AN ACTRESS WEEPS.

She Sheds Real Tears During the Scenes She Creates. According to Footlights there never was an actress who could command her lachrymai glands as Adelaide Neilson could. Several of her leading men found out her peculiar faculty to their exist. One of them was "Jack" Barnes, At the time the English actor was young and slendor and rather fancied himself in such parts as Romeo, going to considerable expense in dressing. For Romeo he had some lovely custumes, all silk, satin and faces. A delicute pale blue jacket was his favorite. in one of the scenes between Romeo and Juliet, but he was awfully sorry he had it before the season was over. After a few performances Barnes noticed that the beautiful pale blue silk on the front of the jacket was stained in some way. There were long streaks in it, which he could not account for. That night Miss Neilson and he were in one of their pathetic love seenes. Her head rested on his breast. She looked up, turned her face to the audimee a moment, which at once burst into post tomultuous applause. When she turned her face toward Barnes again he saw the tears streaming down her cheeks. He glanced at his costume and saw the cause of the stains. There were several fresh wet strenks on the handsome pale blue silk made by Juliet's tears. Barnes tried to hold her head away from him, but the costume had to be sacrified to art, and when the season was over his costume was a striped instead of a plain blue silk, the change having been caused

MEERSCHAUM. Methods That Are Used to Prepare It for

by Juliet's too realistic weeps.

Market. Meerschaum is extracted in the same way as coal. The stone as extracted is called "ham tash" (rough block) and is soft enough to be cut easily with a knife: It is white, with a yellowish tint, and is covered with a red clayey soil about one inch thick. In this state the blocks are purchased by dealers on the spot, not by weight nor by measurement. These rough blocks are dried and subjected to a certain preparation before being conveyed to Eski-Sherhir. Some of them are as small as a walnut, while others attain the size of a cubic foot. Those which combine regularity of surface and size are the best. The manipulation required before they are ready for exportation is long and costly. The clayey soil attached is removed and the meerechaum dried. In summer exposure for five or six days in the sun's rays suffices, but in winter a room heated to the required temperature is required. and the drying process takes eight or ten days. When well dried the blocks are well cleaned and polished. Then they are sorted into about 12 classes,

SAFETY FOR PASSENGERS. How It Is Secured on Eastern Excursion

being wrapped in cotton wool.

each class being packed with great

care in separate cases and each block

Steamers. Those of our readers who have had the curiosity to examine the appointments and equipments of excursion boats such as ply about the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coast, says Business, may have noticed on the main deck a weighted and suspended pointer, so arranged as to indicate by its swinging movements the deviation of the boat from even keel. Some weights on wheels, commonly termed "chain boxes," are at hand for use in evening the load of the boat. As the boat lists to one side, when the eager sight-seers rush pell-mell to secure some special view, the chain boxes are quickly rolled in the opposite direction, and when, by reason of a change in point of interest, the crowd runs to the opposite side of the boat, the chain boxes in turn are wheeled to the contrary direction. The pointer or indicator, hanging against a post near the center of the boat, serves to direct the movements of the deck-

hands with the boxes Sized Up His Customers In one of the leading journals of Montevideo, the following advertisement appeared recently: "A very rich young woman would like to marry a young man of good family. If necessary, she will pay the debts of her future husband. Send answer with photograph to I. P., at the office of the jourral." The inserter of this announcement was no other than one Isaac Meierstein, a merchant tailor, who had just set up an establishment in Montevideo. By this plan he procured photographs of many undesirable custo-